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(6) Dr. J.
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Rev. S. D.
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Mrs. Eliz'a.
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HALIFAX MINERVA.

HALIFAX, N. S. FEBRUARY 4, 1830.

NO. 40

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JOHN G. LILES
AND EDITED BY
BDM. B. FREEMAN.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a bill to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

* Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will for fish fishermen and others who want, SEINE TWINE of an excellent quality at 35 cents per lb.—interior do. at a less price. They likewise offer for sale

5000 Bushels Turkeys and **SALT**—and a few **W. Pipes** and **Quarter Casks** old London particular.

Madeira Wine

of superior quality, imported direct from Madeira in the Schr Thomas Wynns

MORGAN COWPER & Co
Martinsboro' 20th Jan. 1830.

The Celebrated Horse



MARION

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable two miles from the town of Halifax and will render service at thirty dollars the season payable at its expiration which may be discharged by twenty five cash. Forty five dollars to ensure, payable when the fact is ascertained or the property changed. One dollar to the Groom.—The season will commence the 1st of February and end 10th July

Good pasturage gratis, and mares grain fed at 25 cents per day when required, every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes but no responsibility for either.

MARION

Is a Beautiful dark bay, black mane and legs, full five feet two and three-quarters inches high, now ten years old, in good order. &c. He was got by old Sir Archie, his dam by Citizen, his grandam by Alderman, his great grandam by Roebuck, his g. g. dam by Herod, his g. g. g. dam by Partner, &c. MARION was run at Lawrenceville against Sir Henry, and won the Jockey Club with ease; he travelled to New-Market, and there won the Jockey Club, beating Betsey Richards and others.

BENJAMIN S. LONG.

January 28th, 1830. 47-If.
The Richmond Enquirer, Raleigh Star and Milton Gazette, will insert the above three times and forward their account to this office for payment.

Trent's Mush Island Plantation FOR LEASE.

THE subscriber is disposed to lease the above farm for one or more years on fair and reasonable terms—application to be made to me in Richmond Virginia or to Thomas Burges Esq. of Halifax N. C.

JOSEPH TRENT.

Jan. 25, 1830. 47-3t.

This market has plenty of Onions and Sage.
But is merely said, to complete the page.

SALE OF NEGROES.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17 day of February 1830, at the Court House, in Halifax Town, will be exposed to public sale on a Credit of six Months, ELEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men Women and Girls, belonging to the Estates of John M and Jos. R Gee, deceased the purchasers giving Bond and approved Security.

BY THE ADAM

REMOVAL, HENRY S. HAYNES & CO.

HAVE removed their establishment to the store formerly occupied by A. A. B. Stith & Co. and recently by W. A. Stith, where they offer a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries &c. on the most reasonable terms for CASH or COTTON.

Dec. 17. 18-42

THE HORNET.

By one who had formerly done service on board her.

Where is that barque whose stately form.

So oft hath dared the ruthless storm Of wind and wave—and fight? None answer! none, alas! can tell What that gallant ship's befall, Or bring her fate to light.

Once amidst the shock of war, The Hornet shone as 'twere a star Of Freedom o'er the wave; Her cannon told Columbus' ire. In smoke, in strife and glaring fire, She lit them to their grave.

Brave hearts! ye have found in her a tomb, That falls too oft to honor's doom. But memory still shall mourn thee, Amidst the faithful of the land, Enroll'd on honor's list thou'lt stand, Her zealous guardians of the sea.

For thee shall beauty shed a tear! Thy country mourns her, o'er thy bier.

And fathers oft shall tell, When circles round the fire wheel Of ye, whose loss we sorrowing feel; And how—not where ye fell.

THIS WORLD IS NOT A "FLEETING SNOW."

This world is not "a fleeting snow, For man's best good, 'tis given For smiles of bliss—yet tears of woe Do by his errors often flow: Here we prepare for Heaven: Though "false the light on glory's plume," As parting tints of day, Though "Love and Hope, and Beauty's bloom" So soon are buried in the tomb,— How blest Religion's ray!

Though pilgrims in a stormy night, By lurid tempests driven: Devotion's glow and Reason's light, Make this fair world appear more bright, And point the way to Heaven!

What though with this fair world we see, That storms and ills are given? They set our souls from bondage free, And raise a longing wish to flee— From this bright world to Heaven!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARIE-MIGNOT.

There is no romance so romantic as that of real life, and no materials for a work of fiction so effective as the simple truth. The drama of Marie-Mignot; which is at present enjoying more vogue in Paris than any that has been produced for several years, is founded on a personal history of the most romantic description. Marie-Mignot, who was lifted from a counter to a throne, to fall thence to the lowest conceivable depth of human wretchedness, was the daughter of a linen-draper of Grenoble. She was a person of very restricted intellect, of passions so limited as to be entirely under her own control, of some beauty, and gifted with a native simplicity of manner, which won all who looked upon her. She was first beloved by the private secretary of a councillor of Parliament in the reign of Louis XIV., who was engaged to marry her, when an accident of the most extraordinary description, which can only be alluded to, not recounted, caused the marriage to be broken off suddenly. This rupture, and especially the immediate occasion of it, made some noise in Grenoble, and excited the curiosity of the old councillor himself to see this beauty who had been so beloved and then deserted by his secretary. He saw her—was smitten with her charms—fond fault with the folly of his secretary in losing such a treasure—and committed a still greater himself, by marrying the little grisette.

The moment Marie became the wife of the councillor of Parliament, she totally changed her manners and mode of life; procured instructions from the first masters in every kind of fashionable accomplishment; and was soon in a condition to receive and mix with the best society of the city. But her old husband very soon left her to enjoy her new rank by herself—leaving behind a very handsome fortune to console his widow for her loss.

Once her own mistress, she soon bethought her of quitting a place where her low origin was so well known; she left Grenoble, and went to Paris; where, by means of a lavish expenditure of her wealth, she created a lively "sensation" and nothing was talked of for a time but the charming widow. She was soon surrounded by lovers and aspirants for her hand and fortune: among others, the famous Marechal de l'Hopital sought her favour—thinking with her wealth to rebuild his dilapidated fortunes. He made her an offer of marriage, and rank being what the gay widow with all her simplicity, most sighed after, she accepted it, and they were wed. The Marechal dissipated the fortune of the widow, (which in truth was not so large as her expensive mode of living seemed to indicate) and he then died, leaving her little but rank to console her for her double loss. She had still her personal charms, however, and these served her more effectually than ever, in attracting the notice and at length the love of John Casimir, King of Poland—who, after having been first a Jesuit, and then a Cardinal, succeeded to the throne of Poland, married the widow of his brother Uladislav, abdicated the crown, and came to Paris, where Louis XIV. gave him the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés. This "King and no King" saw the charming widow of the Marechal—loved, and secretly married her—not so secretly, however, but what the lady was able to cause it to be pretty well known to which end she never spoke of the King except in the following words—"my Lord the King" (le Roi mon Seigneur.)

She had now reached the height of her fortune; and we have no space to follow her in her fall. Suffice it that she survived her royal husband many

years, and was reduced to such an extremity of poverty and wretchedness, that she actually became a beggar in the public streets, and was found dead of want at a church door!

STRANGE EFFECT OF IMAGINATION.—There is now in the Maison de Santa, at Rouen, a patient who is fully impressed with the belief that he was killed at the battle of Austerlitz, at which he was in fact, present, and received a wound. If his health is inquired after, he answers, "You are asking after M. Lambert, but M. Lambert is no more, he was killed by a cannon ball. I know this which you see bears some resemblance to him, but it is by no means a good likeness, I wish you would construct a better." He falls occasionally into a state of insensibility, which sometimes lasts for several days, during which the application of blisters, pinches, and even pricking with a pin, appear to give him no kind of uneasiness.

FARMING.

If one-half the zeal, energy and expense that blots so many gazettes, with low and coarse abuse, setting the community by the ears for the sake of gain and party purposes of a few demagogues and office keepers, were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture; if the people were half as ambitious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation, and half as angry with thistles, thorns, and poor fences, as they are with their political opponents, who, probably, wish as well to the country as themselves—we should have more productive fields, less complaints of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundantly more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New-Orleans the son ploughs at his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in their theory as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the more useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exertion of mere brute strength—but bring mind and plan and system and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveller sees verdura, and grass, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of impervious rock, and remark fertility was from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those, who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before.

To fertilize and improve his farm ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national grandeur, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring. We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and

ultimately even to religion.

We shall always say and sing "Speed the plough." We shall always regard the American farmer, stripped to his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, moderate use of cider, and if he will rear it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladdness of whiskey, and we shall invoke upon his labours the blessing of God, and say of him "peace be within thy walls."

Print's Western Review.

The following is an extract of a letter from the pen of the Editor of the Ulster Sentinel, now the Representative of that district in Congress.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1829.

"I write this from the celebrated Carpenter's Hall, a structure that will ever be deemed sacred while rational liberty is cherished on earth. I stand in a Court at the end of an alley leading south from Chestnut, between Third and Fourth streets. It is of brick, three stories high, surmounted with a low steeple, and presents externally rather a sombre aspect. The lower room, in which the first Congress of the United States (perhaps I should say colonies) met, comprehends the whole area of the building—which, however, is not very spacious. Above are the committee rooms, now occupied by a very polite schoolmaster, who kind y gave me permission to inspect them. Yes! These sublime apartments which first resounded with the indignant murmur of our immortal ancestors, sitting in secret consultation upon the wrongs of their countrymen, now ring with the din of urchins contending over their tasks; and the hallowed Hall below, in which the august assembly to which they belonged daily convened, is now devoted to the use of an auctioneer! Even now, while I am penning these lines at his desk, his voice stuns my ear and distracts my brain, crying 'how much for these rush buttoned chairs? I am offered \$5—nobody more?—going! going! gone!' In fact the Hall is lumbered up with beds, looking glasses, chairs, tables, pictures, ready made clothes, and all the trash and trumpery which usually grace the premises of a knight of the hammer. I must do him the justice however, to say, that he very readily granted the privilege I am now enjoying when he understood my purpose.—The building, it is gratifying to add, still belongs to the Society of Carpenters, who will by no means part with it, or consent to any alteration.

It was here that the ground work of our independence was laid—for here it was, on the 4th September, 1774, after the attempt on the part of "the mother country" to tax the Colonies without their consent, and the perpetration of numerous outrages by the *Regulars* upon the defenceless inhabitants, that the sages of America came together to consider of their grievances. Yes! these walls have echoed the inspiring eloquence of Patrick Henry, "the greatest orator," in the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, "that ever lived"—the very man who "gave the first impulse to the ball of our Revolution."

In this consecrated apartment, in which I am now seated—this unrivalled effort of human intellect was made—I mark it as an epoch in my life—I look upon it as a distinguishing

ed favour that I am permitted to tread the very floor which

Henry trod, and to survey the scene which bating the change of time and circumstance, must have been surveyed by him. O, that these walls could speak!—that the echo which penetrates my soul as I pronounce the name of Patrick Henry in the corner I occupy, might again reverberate the numbers of his eloquence! But he has long ago been gathered to his fathers, and this Hall, with the ancient State-House of the "Old Dominion" I fervently hope may exist for ages as the monuments of his glory.

I cannot resist the temptation of transcribing from Mr. Wirt's book a passage in one of Henry's speeches, which I think, for sublimity and pathos, has never been, and never will be, equalled. It was delivered before a Convention of Delegates from the several counties and corporations of Virginia, which assembled in the old Court at Richmond, on the 20th of March, 1775. Mr. Henry had been declaiming, in his usual manner, against the doctrine of those who were for trying once more the experiment of conciliatory measures in order to obtain a redress of grievances; and he broke forth at the close of his argument with the following splendid peroration.

"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter.—Gentlemen may cry peace—but there is no peace. The war is already begun. The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms. Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, I will not, with both his arms extended aloft, his brows knit, every feature marked with the resolute purpose of his soul, and his voice swelled to its boldest note of exclamation—"give me liberty; or give me death!"

Mr. Henry rose to be Governor of Virginia, and consequently, was obliged by his duties to mingle much with what was then called the aristocracy, but as he had sprung from the yeomanry, and was in truth their own dear child, he stored champion, he never deserted them in the hour of need, or abandoned their society. It is said that while practising law, previous to the revolution, he often came into Court from a shooting excursion, dressed in a coarse hunter's shirt and grays leather breeches, and without any preparation plead his causes with an ability that seldom failed of success. He was the first that uttered the words "Declaration of Independence," and predicted the separation of the colonies from the mother country long before others dared think of it. Such is the respect which the Virginians entertain for his memory that they have named two counties after him, the one called Patrick and the other Henry.

[From a late London Paper.]
Quadrant—At the London Court of Requests last week, Mr. Nicholas Tubb appeared before the Commissioners upon a summons to show cause why he refused or neglected to pay the sum of £175 due to the late Lord of the Revolution.

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due from him to Miss Julia Slattery, of which account the following is a true copy, as it was handed into Court on behalf of the plaintiff:

Mr. Tubbs too Miss Slattery. 1829 January toe Joon six month in Struction toe Miss Tubb 6 0 0 Dugut cash and od thing

balans stil doo. 1176

The Court, taking the singular orthography of Miss Slattery's account into its consideration, asked her what kind of instruction she had given Miss Tubbs!

"Oh dear!" said Miss Slattery—"finishing instruction of course. I am peculiar sorry to say that Miss Tubbs' education has been neglected shameful thro' the perspicuity of her father, Mr. Tubbs here, and by her mama's desire I gave her the *con de grace*!"

The Court: That was finishing her with vengeance!—You don't mean to say you killed her.

"Heavens above! what a horrible! a!" shrieked Miss Slattery. "Me kill her! Oh dear! No indeed, I never *quedicated* such a thing!"

The Court: Then what did you mean, Madam, by saying you had given her the *con de grace*?

"Why, of course, I gave her the grace!" replied Miss Slattery. All the grace she has got from me; for Miss Tubbs, poor thing! had been so shamefully put about that she don nothing. But by my superior intuitions, and being herself extreme seditious in learning, she is now fit for any company, for I have gave her a grace in the bearing herself in the *ke drille*; (qu-ry, *qua drille*!) and in the *resuscitation* of her *fin-gering*; and in—

The Court: Well, Mr. Tubbs, you hear what the lady says—and perhaps you understand her better than we do. What have you to say why we should not order you to pay the claim?

Mr. Tubbs: Why, I've got to say as this: Who employed she to be mending and making with my darter?

Miss Slattery: Who *employ-ed* me! was not employed—I was *engaged*, Tubbs; and I was engaged by your wife, who has more sense in her thumb nail than you have in your who e body; Tubbs!

Mr. Tubbs: Very good, and now your worships I'll just take and tell you all about it. My wife says to me, Tubbs, says she, what do you think? I don't now, says I. Why, says she, there's a nice old lady up in Mrs. Davis's two pair front wot's took a notion to our Bridget; that's my darter, your worships. Well, says I, and what of that? for I keeps a *coal shed*, your worships, and does a trifle in salt fish and green grocery besides. Why, says my wife, says she, you know, Tubbs, Bridget's a big wench now; and if you'll let the old lady finish her up a bit in dancing and panny forting, she'd take it out in coals and wedgytybles; says my wife to me; just to. And with that, I says to my wife, says I; Shut your potatoe trap, Mrs. Tubbs, says I, and you mind your business, and let Bridget mind the shop; for I'll have no such ti-thery humming and gallivanting, I can and do assure you, Mrs. Tubbs, says I. No, but Tubbs, says she—Don't Tubbs me, says I; I'll have no more words about it, and with that I thought it were all dropped; till one morning as I were getting out of bed, sees my wife's pocket hanging out from under her end bolster, and out of the slit of the pocket this here note were sticking.—[Note handed into court and read by the clerk:] "Miss J. Slattery's compliment to Mrs. Tubbs and requests the honor of their company to a *quadrill party* on Friday evening."

Mr. Tubbs, in continuation: Blow me! your worships if you mightn't have knocked me down with a feather, you might indeed. So I crumples up the note, and I drops it into my wife's mouth; for she has got awfully knack of sleeping with her mouth wide open, you'll

understand; and I whips on my things, and down stairs I creeps, leaving her fast asleep with the note in her mouth; and off I goes to market to buy my green stuff and six sacks of wite-eye potatoes!"

Here the court cut short Mr. Tubbs's narrative, by peremptorily ordering him to state why he objected to pay.

"Why, because I laid a *numbargo* upon it!" replied Mr. Tubbs. "I sent her word, time after time, if she quadrilled my Bridget I would n't be answerable; I quarrelled with Mrs. Tubbs; and I were everlasting blowing up Bridget. But what can one do agen three women? It were all of no use; say what I would, do what I could, my coals, cash, and turnips were *clandestinated* out of my house to pay for the quadrilling, and I verily believe they'd have drilled me into a *quod*, if I had not put a stop to it by packing Bridget off to her uncle's at Northampton."

Evidence was then called to prove that he had repeatedly given Miss Slattery notice that he would not be answerable; and of course she was nonsuited.

ON THE FAULTS OF OTHERS.

"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."—Gal. vi. 2.

Charity does not demand of us, that we should not see the faults of others; we must, in that case, shut our eyes. But it commands us to avoid attending unnecessarily to them and that we be not blind to the good, while we are so clear-sighted to the evil that exists. We must remember, too, God's continual kindness to the most worthless creature, and think how many causes we have to think ill of ourselves; and finally we must consider that charity embraces the very lowest human being. It acknowledges that in the sight of God, the contempt that we indulge for others has in its very nature a harshness and arrogance opposed to the spirit of Jesus Christ. The true Christian is not insensible to what is contemptible, but he bears with it.

Because others are weak, should we be less careful to give them their due?—You who complain so much of what others make you suffer, do you think that you cause others no pain? You who are so annoyed at your neighbour's defects, are you perfect?

How astonished you would be, if those whom you cavil at should make all the comments that they might upon you.—But even if the whole world were to bear testimony in your favour, God, who knows all, who has seen all your faults, could confound you with a word; and does it never come into your mind to fear lest he should demand of you why you had not exercised towards your brother a little of that mercy, which he who is your Master so abundantly bestows upon you.—[Fenelon.]

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Benton continued the debate on Mr. Foot's resolution, for suspending the surveys of the public lands; and in a strain of eloquence hardly yet surpassed by that gentleman himself, ably supported the statesman like views hitherto advocated by him in relation to the disposition of the public domain.

Friday Jan. 29.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Dickerson and Dudley, from sundry citizens of the States represented by them, remonstrating against the passage of any law prohibiting Sunday mails. The debate

on Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to the public lands was not resumed, in consequence of the Senate having been occupied for nearly the whole day, on the discussion of the resolution authorizing a subscription to a certain number of copies of a compilation of the public documents proposed to be published by Messrs. Gales and Seaton. The resolution, after various motions to amend and re-commit had been rejected, finally passed by a vote of yeas 21, nays 16. Mr. Grundy then submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary not to subscribe to the work until an appropriation be made by Congress, providing the necessary funds to cover the expense. The Senate then adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Jan. 28.

Several bills were reported and forwarded through the preliminary stages. The resolution introduced by Mr. DE WITT, to discontinue the allowance of fifteen hundred dollars heretofore made by the House for the service of a draftsman, was taken up and discussed by the mover; and by Messrs TAYLOR, COULTER, M. RICE, WHITTLESEY, JOHNSON, GOODENOW, and WICKLIFFE; until, on motion of the latter, the further consideration of the subject was postponed for two weeks. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Polk in the Chair, on the Maine Election question, and Mr. Evans, of Maine, resumed and concluded his remarks upon it in opposition to the report of the Committee of Elections. The Committee rose, by motion of Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, reported, and asked leave to sit again; but after some observations from Mr. Buchanan, respecting the length of time already consumed in the discussion—five days—and the possibility that, in the event of its continuance, it might be protracted five days longer. The House refused to grant the Committee leave to sit again. The question, therefore, now comes before the House.

Friday Jan. 29.

After the presentation of a more than usual number of resolutions, the contested Maine Election case was taken up. Upon this subject a discussion ensued until the close of the sitting. Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Sutherland, severally, spoke in favor of the report of the Committee and the right of the sitting member to retain his seat; and Mr. Boulden in opposition. The House, however, before the question was decided, adjourned until Monday next.

LEGISLATIVE.

MR. WHEELER'S SPEECH. On the Bill to enable the Cape-Fear and Newbern Banks to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection, in the House of Commons, January 1, 1830.

Mr. Wheeler said, that he was unwilling to intrude himself in a debate sufficiently protracted—yet the course which he pursued on a former occasion might seem to call for some expression of his opinion.—Mr. W. said, he was aware of the danger attending a wrong decision of so important a question—a question so materially affecting the circulating medium of the country; and a question affecting those institutions in which the State was so deeply interested. He regretted that his experience and his course of observation had not a tendency to aid him in forming those conclusions which could be relied on implicitly as correct—but in no point of view in which this case had been presented by the able advocates for the extension of the

policy of the measure did the policy of the measure evidently appear. It must have been well known, that the charter of these Banks would expire in 1835. The Banks knew it well. In this they did not have the regal prerogative of a legal immortality—but they had this great advantage over men in their natural capacities, that they knew the year and the day in which their legal existence would terminate. The year of 1835 should have been to them as the writing on the wall was to Belshazzar—that "their days were numbered."—It should have been as the voice of admonition, "to set thine house in order, for thou shalt die." These Institutions tell us that they cannot arrange their affairs by the year 1835. Can they by 1840? It is a very impolitic course, which not only this corporation is about to pursue, but which individuals are sometimes found pursuing, endeavoring to procrastinate the closing of their concerns. It is merely putting off the evil day—and perhaps treasuring up "wrath against the day of wrath." The affairs of any man, or set of men, are desperate, when they cannot look them sternly in the face. Is it for the interest of these corporations to continue doing business which, if we believe them, they assert on all hands is a losing one? Do they not say that their stock does not declare the legal interest of their money? We must believe this to be a fact. Then it cannot certainly be any interest for them to continue exercising their banking privileges. They say, it is the interest of the people, a desire to be lenient to their debtors. We do not know what their motives may be; but we should watch them with a jealous eye. It was the remark of a great man, that "he had but one light to guide his path, and that was the light of experience."—And what does experience show this House as regards the kindness and lenity which have marked the course of these Banks? They may have shown lenity; but we are unfortunate in never experiencing its happy effects. As far as I have seen, their lenity is of that kind that the devouring wolf shows to the defenceless lamb. If they have waited with their debtors, they only waited as did the Jew of Venice, until his knife was whetted, when he could more easily procure the pound of flesh, the penalty of the bond. The people by whose kind partiality I now occupy the attention of this House, have reason to be grateful to Heaven, that when these Banks were establishing their branches, they placed not a branch of this deadly Upas in their country, whose tendency is to poison and destroy all who come within its influence. The mass of the people of this State are not in debt to the Banks. Why? If the people wished, the people could not borrow from the Bank. It is only a few directors, or influential stockholders that could obtain accommodation at these Banks. The people had as well have asked the ocean to yield its treasure, as to apply for relief at these Banks. But yet, gentlemen gravely tell this House, it is the good of the people that requires this extension of their charter.

This has been, sir, and is now, the artful cloak of the most unhallowed purposes. Ask the demagogue, why he sacrifices the dearest interests of his country at the shrine of his own personal aggrandizement? He will say—it is the good of the people. It was for the good of the people that Caesar crossed the Rubicon—and the interests of the French nation required, in the mind of Napoleon, that he should wear the Imperial purple. The Banks too, tell us, that it is the

good of the people that requires an extension of their charter. Good of the people, sir!—When has the time been that they have not been a curse to the people! I remember the time when a poor man might have toiled and sweated for a dollar, and if it was paid him in the money of these Banks, he could not in a neighboring State, obtain enough bread for it to satisfy his hunger. It is the interest of the people that these unhallowed institutions should not longer exist.—They should, by their representatives on this floor, be bound hand and foot and cast from among them as evil spirits. It is now sixteen or seventeen years since these institutions, by the mistaken kindness of the Representatives of the People, were placed among us, and they have been productive of more evil than all the causes of national calamity combined. Our sister States may complain of the Tariff; but that law, in its harshest operations, is lenity personified, compared with the thralldom under which the people of North-Carolina have groaned from the Banks. It is true, that for a few months they have been careful in their conduct; but we have no security that they will continue so. Last winter, a few daring spirits, armed with that holy ardor which a virtuous cause inspires, examined into the affairs of these Corporations, and a mass of corruption was developed. We tracked the lion to his den, and we ought to have slain the monster.—Shall we, after this struggle, allow him (to use the expression of the gentleman from Granville, Mr. O'Brien) breathing time to rush forth again upon the people, to destroy their happiness and devour their property.

This bill may pass. It would be passing strange if it did not pass, with the mighty talents that have been arrayed in its support. None have advocated the side that I have, with the honorable exception of the gentleman from Martin [Mr. Cooper.] He, with a heroism which deserves credit, and reflects honor on those that sent him here, nobly opposed this bill. He said, "that if he voted alone, he would vote against this bill." He shall not vote alone. I will vote with him, and together we will wash our hands of the evils which this bill may bring on the people. The people do not wish the bill passed. They have too long worn the harness with which these Banks have ground their systems to the very bones, not to wish to throw it off. I will strive to throw it off, and shall be proud to record my vote against the passage of the bill.

DOMESTIC.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of this State assembled on Monday 4th January, at DONALDSON, there being present a quorum of both Houses. During the two first days, nothing of business was transacted, on account of the confusion incident to the transfer of the seat of government. Yesterday the Governor's Message was sent in to the two houses, assembled in two rooms partially fitted up for the first time in the new State House—before which, however, they stipulated in writing that such a use of the building should not be considered an acceptance of the house from the contractors. It would appear from this and other precautions that the future metropolis of the State was yet uncertain.

The first and only question of importance which has yet engaged the attention of the legislature, is who shall officiate as Governor for remainder of Mr. Derbigny's term? And here the two houses were at issue immediately. The now renders it

Senate, by a vote of 10 against 5, declared that during a vacancy in the Executive Department, the President of the Senate for the time should *ex-officio* administer the government—that such duties devolved on the officer, and not on the individual. When this resolution was sent to the House of Representatives, they refused their concurrence by a vote of 18 against 17. After this decision in the House, they adjourned until Monday next.—What the issue of this disagreement may be we cannot yet divine—there is some excitement among the members on the subject. It is thought, however, on another vote the house may agree.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, entitled "a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department," the object of which is to re-organize the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. Three Commissioners of the Navy are to be appointed, who are to have each separate duties apportioned to him, viz: One to have charge of building, equipping, arming, and repairing Ships, another, of the establishment and construction of Navy Yards, Docks, Storehouses; &c. and a third, of the making of contracts for supplies. Other duties not enumerated to be apportioned to them, as the Secretary of the Navy may think proper. The said three Commissioners are, besides, whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall think proper, to be convened as a Board, for the consideration of such subjects, connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States, as may be submitted to them.

THE HORNET.—A letter from Commander Elliott to the Secretary of the Navy, of the 5th Dec. leaves no doubt as to the melancholy fate of this ship and her crew. Capt. Elliott says "that Capt. Morris, the commander of the Hornet, had previously to 10th Sept. interposed his official authority in rescuing the persons and property of one of our citizens from the power of the invading Spanish Army. On the 12th Sept. a gale, unusually severe, came on, which proved highly disastrous to all the vessels anchored along the coast. The Hornet, in common with others, was compelled, by the violence of the gale, to stand off the coast. In this attempt, however, she failed—and from some cause which will probably never be reached, foundered! and all on board sunk into an untimely and lamented grave."

DARING ATTEMPT.—A most atrocious and daring attempt was made on Monday morning, to rob the early Union Line Stage from Baltimore for Washington city. A little before day-break, the Stage was beset, on the road between Baltimore and the first Turnpike Gate, by a ruffian, who attempted to stop the horses, and in the attempt fired two pistols, by one of which the driver was shot in the thigh, whilst the bullet from the other passed near his head. With courage and firmness, however, he maintained his seat, kept the horses at speed until he reached the turnpike gate, leaving the villains, who were aware of his situation till some time after he received his wound.

AMERICAN CARPETING.—now offered for sale at Providence, which is said to be superior to the very best Kidney minister, and can be afforded at a considerably less price. The editor of the Providence Advertiser says:—"A few talk about treading American carpets, but the stimulus to this branch by tariff of 1835 renders it

that in a shall as for Briti walk on, ting. An'es manfact and other operation It is called factory." Mr. Pollo facturer, has been ness from

TERRIBLE.

The Me of Dec-5th, following, to the M fearadmira ding a divi of the Leve "On bo "Naga "SIR— your excel ble event, into mour Morea. A broke ont past 11 o lightning and setting magazine, th walls a enclosure. ded to a gre princ ally not one of which comp habitable. ry hen, who citi-el, have the disaster, hitherto disc ed and 78 a which is an ry and nine are suppose in the ruins. "The cor olent that ev itself struck and an exam both within ascertain the wards, being misfortune, with 300 me different sh number of will be diffi of the dreadf witnessed. the night extremely diffi dangerous, b said bombs had been sca plosion, and d still loaded, arrival, fired in the midst light. Happ had spoiled th however, cau but did not ex immediately g all the fires, torches.

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ITALY.

THURSDAY

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that in a few years more we shall as soon think of sending for British flagging stones to walk on, as for British carpeting."

An establishment for the manufacture of Kidderminster and other carpeting is now in operation in Carlisle, Penn. It is called the "Kidderminster factory," and was projected by Mr. Pollock, a skillful manufacturer, from Scotland, who has been engaged in the business from childhood.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The Messenger des Chambers of Dec 5th, contains the following extract from a report to the Minister of Marine by rear admiral Rossmal, commanding a division in the squadron of the Levant.

"On board the Trident.

"Navarin Road, Nov. 19.

"SIR—I hasten to acquaint your excellency with a horrible event, which has plunged into mourning our army in the Morea. A dreadful storm broke out last night at half past 11 over Navarin. The lightning fell upon the citadel and setting fire to the powder magazine, blew it up with all the walls and buildings in the enclosure. The injury extended to a great distance beyond, principally in the town, where not one of the wretched huts which composed it remains habitable. Above 100 artillery men, who were lodged in the citadel, have been victims of the disaster. As far as we have hitherto discovered, 17 are killed and 78 are wounded, among which is an officer of artillery and nine men missing, who are supposed to be still buried in the ruins.

"The commotion was so violent that every vessel thought itself struck by the lightning and an examination was made, both within and without, to ascertain the fact. Soon afterwards, being informed of the misfortune, I went on shore with 200 men, drafted from the different ships, and a great number of torches, &c. It will be difficult to form an idea of the dreadful scene which was witnessed. The darkness of the night rendered our task extremely difficult. It was even dangerous, because many thousand bombs and grenades had been scattered by the explosion, and covered the ground still loaded, and, before our arrival, fires had been kindled in the midst of them to afford light. Happily a heavy rain had spoiled the matches. One, however, caught fire and burnt, but did not explode. Order was immediately given to put out all the fires, and keep only the torches.

HALIFAX.

THURSDAY Feb. 4, 1830.

We are indebted to the politeness and attention of the Hon. WILLIS ALSTON, our representative in Congress for copies of documents accompanying the Presidents message and for several other valuable papers. We tender our thanks and hope they will not be the less acceptable, for this delay on our part.

A general meeting is proposed to be held in Edenton on the 15th instant, to be composed of Delegates from the counties of Currituck, Camden, Perquimmons, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Martin, Halifax and Northampton for the purpose of devising some plan by which the aid of the General Government may be obtained, in re-opening Roanoke Inlet.

We are requested to state that a Meeting of the citizens of this county will be held at the court House on Wednesday

next when it is expected, two or more delegates will be appointed to attend the said general meeting.

Steam Boat North Carolina

—We have been favoured by the NORFOLK BEACON with monthly bulletins of the progress of this long expected visitor—For some time past, however, having had no official account we began to conclude that our friends had become "oblivious" upon this subject, and had penned a paragraph, joggling their memory, when we received the Beacon, of the 30th ultimo, containing, the following information which we shall term BULLETIN No. 5.

In reference to the new steam boat N Carolina, we have the pleasure to state, that a trial of her machinery was made yesterday, when we saw her move down our harbor in beautiful style, fully realizing by her speed and light draft of water, the most anxious wishes of her constructors, and the company. She is nearly completed, and a very short time will find her where her services are most required.

Handolph Macon College—A bill has passed the House of Delegates, Virginia, establishing a College by this name, to be located in Eudora, Mecklenburg county—This is the same institution, which has been represented in this State, as about to be established by the Virginia and North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church subject to their management and control, and some show of locating it among us, it appears, was made during the past summer.—We are now informed, that its friends disclaim all sorts of scholastic connection with the Methodist society and that under its new character only, could it have received the sanction of the Virginia Legislature. Will the conference accept of the restricted act of incorporation, is a question to which the church will shortly respond, and if in the negative, we may still entertain a hope that the Methodist College will find a home in North Carolina.

Cotton Canvass—It will be remembered, that, upon the memorial of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, and the suggestions of several distinguished individuals, the Secretary of the Navy ordered a suit of cotton canvass for the U. S. sloop of war, Peacock. The commander of this ship, in a late letter to Commodore Elliot says, that the cotton canvass, so far as he has been able to test it, answers his fullest expectations.

Every ship attached to the squadron under Com. Elliot's command, is supplied with two or three sails of this canvass, so that on its return to the United States, the navy department and the public, will be furnished with correct and, we hope, favourable information on this subject.

To correspondents.—FLORIO & PHILLO have been received and shall appear in our next.

A "Friend" asks where is C. C. F. R.—has the muse quit him, or has he quit the muse?

VIRGINIA BANK-NOTES.—We learn that the Branch of the State Bank, in this place, recently determined not to receive the paper of the Virginia Banks; but, from the very great inconvenience which the holders have been subjected to, the Bank has concluded again to receive Virginia paper, but not to give theirs in exchange. The farmers in this vicinity, having recently returned from Virginia with "money in both pockets" for their pork and cotton, made the Virginia bank

note so abundant, that it was in contemplation to call a meeting of our merchants and traders, in order to fix the rate of discount at which it should be received, in imitation of their calculating brethren of Norfolk and Petersburg—they hesitated, however, to pursue this course purely from their known propensity to "return good for evil." The above regulation at the Bank, will relieve them from the necessity of taking this step. Turbo: F. Press.

COMMUNICATION

For the Halifax Minerva.

(TO MARTHA)

Thou I have left thee, dearest Martha, My heart thou'lt keep in fond remembrance still I And oft as thine eyes glance towards that home Where I was wont to strike my favored lyre. And breathe to these sweet strains of friendship—Thou'lt remember—Will remember thy fond bard. He who hath the Muses oft invoked But that he might to thee inscribe his lay. Thou now thou'lt see'st him not, as thou hast Seen full oft before—till true to thee, and thy own native charms He proudly lives, and gladly owns, H.

FOR THE MINERVA.

In looking over the Fayetteville Observer of the 1st inst. I find several wanton and unjustifiable attacks upon our highly respectable, worthy and promising senator, the Honorable BROWN BROWN; with some allusions to other attacks, from the same or similar sources. It is to be regretted that the imprudence and rashness of individuals, hurried on by a vindictive spirit, resulting from the disappointment of their favorites should betray them into the discussion of subjects, of which, they are so often destitute of almost every species of correct information. That there are two great parties in this State, will be admitted by all intelligent men. That they both cannot prevail at the same time none will deny; that the disappointed party will complain when defeated, is equally undeniable. The attacks then, on Mr. Brown, were no more than what every republican and true adherent to the principles of Madison, Jefferson and Washington, were prepared to expect. That by the election of Mr. Brown, the federal phalanx and tertium quids, for years since, the predominant party in this state, were defeated, is a fact, that was notorious at Raleigh during the last session.

That their partisans would fulminate abuse against the Legislature & the successful opponent to their favorite, was to be expected. The arrogance and presumption assumed by them in intimating that the Legislature bartered away, or idly neglected the rights and interest of the state, and dictating to Mr. Brown, in the name of the people to resign, deserves no reply. If the Legislature betrayed their trust, they are immediately amenable to the people, and not to the individual partizan of any disappointed aspirant, who is disposed to swell himself into the size of, and call himself the people. We would most willingly submit the question to the republican citizens of this state, if the Legislature have not in the election of Mr. Brown made the most prudent selection that they could have done, situated as they then were. We would not contend that Mr. B. is the most talented individual in the state, of his party, but we do contend that he was the most talented of his party, who could have been elected at that time; and is of equal talents to any of his opponents. In the senate of this state, while Mr. Brown advocated the rights of the states and his most talented opponent, that of the General Government, no one that heard the debate could contend that the latter had superior claims to talents. As to the want of qualifications, we ask, if the same assertions were not made against Gen. Jackson, against the Hon. John Branch as well on his first election to the senate as on his appointment of secretary of the navy; and in fact, to the whole conduct of the present administration; did not these same party, in times

past, in alien and sedition days accuse Mr. Jefferson of the same want of talents & stigmatize him as an ignorant demagogue?

Of the qualifications of Mr. B. I will submit a few remarks—qualification being a compound word is supposed to imply several properties. The one, of which I shall speak as being, among the most important, is that of principle.—Mr. B. has always been a republican of the old school; opposed to the exercise of all constructive powers by the General Government, at the expense of the sovereign rights of the individual states—and is a strict adherent to the principles of our Constitution, as it is worded and not according to that construction, which every political quack might see fit to place upon it.

The talents of Mr. B. is the next object of the proposed enquiry. The theatre of his political course has been confined exclusively to the Legislature of this state, in which Mr. B. has always been ranked among the leading men of either house, of his party—ever ready & willing to make any sacrifice of feeling and personal predilections for its benefit and promotion. In the House of Commons, he served for several years, and was often brought in collision with the best talents of the state, in which, on every occasion, he sustained himself with an ability and firmness not surpassed by any of his age—as an evidence of this, I refer to the speeches in the House of 1823—since that time, he has been out of the Legislature until 1829 when he was returned to the senate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. BARTLEY YANCEY—Mr. B. was scarcely warm in his seat when the great question of state rights was pressed on the House by his late competitor & others he then defended the sovereignty and independence of the State Governments, in opposition to the usurpation of the General Government and contributed much, in having the resolutions laid on the table the remainder of the session.—In 1829 Mr. Brown was again returned to the Senate and was elected to preside over the deliberations of that dignified body—his competitor being at the time a member of the same body—from which station he was elected Senator of the United States Congress.

Mr. Brown's elocution is chaste free easy and fluent—he possesses a tact in argument rare amongst men not accustomed to unravel the perplexities of the law, which renders him a most successful debater—it is asserted without the fear of contradiction, that in the point of talents, Mr. B. is inferior to no man of his age, who has ever been elected a senator from the State of N. Carolina, "comparisons however are odious" otherwise much more could be said on this subject.

Mr. Brown's frank urbane deportment, and independence as a politician, are not less commendable, than his principles and talents.—With such principles and such talents, a majority of the legislature did deem him properly qualified to represent this State and it is asserted with perfect confidence, if there be such a thing in existence in this State, as the republican party* that they have achieved greater triumph in this election than they have done in the last ten years. If the majority of the Legislature have acted wrong in the course they have pursued; they are responsible to their constituents alone, before whom, nothing would give them more pleasure than to appear in justification of the policy of the measures they have pursued—but why speak of justifying that which has already met with the approbation, as far as comes within the knowledge of the writer, of nine tenths of the republicans of the state.

A NATIVE CAROLINIAN.

* The federalists in this State have for some time denied that there was any such thing in existence in the State, as the republican party.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM S. BURT,

EXPECTS to remove to the State of Tennessee, on or before the 1st of May next. Previous to that time he may be seen, almost every day, in this place, by persons who have business to transact with him. Feb. 4, 1830. 48—49

NEW-YORK AMULET, And Ladies Chronicle. PROSPECTUS.

THE primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz. Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the cankerworm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this the more effectually, we shall pourtray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays, and scriptural illustrations. We shall endeavor to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ...to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness...to awaken the better feelings of human nature...to cultivate the social and domestic affections...to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers, of happiness and peace...to elevate and enlarge the conceptions...to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity...thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms...such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying "from grave to gay, from lively to serene"—poetical sketches...didactic articles in verse...and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy...a humorous story...an allegory...a ballad...or, a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, great end and aim will be, to convey moral religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium, to the heart...or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose...to encourage genius and to foster talent, generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The entire services of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for some time past been a contributor to the English periodicals, are engaged for the New-York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavors to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

State of North Carolina, HERTFORD SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW

Fall Term A. D. 1829 Daniel Williams

Matthews Williams in fact

vs

Martha Flynn

Judicial Attachment—Col. Carr

Darden summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the Court, that the defendant in this case has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so absconded or concealed herself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Halifax Minerva, for six weeks, giving the said Martha Flynn notice to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to enter into a replevin bond and plead to issue, on her failing so to do, Judgment final will be taken against her, and the amount in the hands of the Garnishee held subject to the plaintiffs recovery.

Taste

JAMES D. WYNN'S Clerk.

BLANKS

Neatly executed at this office.

TEAMMAN CIRCUS.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Halifax and its vicinity are respectfully informed the Teamman Circus will be open to the town for three days only, to commence on Monday 15th Feb. when will be brought forward a variety of pleasing Gymnastic, Equestrian and Theatrical performances. The manager flatters himself that from the combined talents of the company, aided by the much admired and celebrated performances of Mrs. Smith formerly Mrs. Yerman's general satisfaction will be given.

Doors will be open at half past 12 o'clock, performance to commence at one, P. M. also at 7 o'clock P. M.

Admittance 50 cents children under 12, half price.

48—29.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Dr. Richard H. Crowell for certain purposes therein mentioned (which Deed of Trust is recorded in Halifax county) at the dwelling house of the said Dr. Richard H. Crowell on the 12th day of Feb. 1830—will be exposed to public sale for cash, all the property mentioned in the said Deed of Trust, consisting of about seven acres of land, upon which are situated Negro Slaves, the lands and premises whereon he now lives, said to contain about eight hundred acres. The stock of horses, hogs, cattle, plantation utensils, and on said farm, right and interest in a mill and one or more tracts or parcels of lands &c. &c. so much of said property as will satisfy the debt mentioned in said Deed of Trust.

N. H. FETTERWAY, Trustee. Jan 20th 1830 48—18.

FARMERS HOTEL

HALIFAX N. C. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps a House of Entertainment in this place and that he has reduced his rates of Board to \$1.50 cents per day for board and horse.

D. C. FENNER. Feb. 1st 1830 48—16.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed in trust, to me executed by James H. Parker, for purposes therein contained, I shall sell at public auction for cash, on Saturday the 13th instant, at Dawson's Roads in this county, the said James H. Parker's right and interest in the houses and plantation at the Roads, two negroes, one Ox and harness, three Horses, one Saddle and Bridle, one yoke of Oxen, one cart and wheels, together with his stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, fodder, oats, peas, bacon, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

JOHN W. SIMMONS, Trustee. Halifax co Feb. 4. 1830. 48—15

FLOUR.

THE subscribers have just received 55 Barrels of FLOUR, a part of which is of superior quality. It will be offered low for cash.

Hawkins & Harris. Feb. 4. 1830. 48—14

MASONIC NOTICE.

A regular convocation of ROANOKE CHAPTER No. 4 will be held at the Masonic Hall on Saturday, the 13th instant.

JESSE H. SIMMONS Sect. Feb. 4th 1830.

For Sale.

FIRST RATE SULKY, in which a bargain can be had Apply to GEO. R. KEESER Jan. 30, 1830. 47—34

NOTICE.

I HAVE now on Roanoke, and shall receive in a few days, 50 bushels of the best yellow skinned IRISH POTATOES, and 20 cases of superior Thomas-stone STONE LIME, all of which will be sold very low for cash. JOS. L. SIMMONS Post Office, Halifax Feb. 4. 1830. 43—42

HALIFAX HOTEL.



HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

- PRICES.
- Man and horse per day, \$1 50
 - Do. board by the year, 130 00
 - Do. do. per month, 12 00
 - Do. do. by the day for a man, 1 00
 - Dinner and horsefeed, 75
 - Supper, 37 1-2
 - Breakfast, 37 1-2
 - Lodging, 12 1-2

J. H. McLEMORE.

August 20, 1829. 24--6m

FINE GOODS,

And very cheap.

B. KINGSBURY has just received, and now offers for sale, his fall and winter supplies, comprising a very general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which have nearly all been purchased at auction in New York, that enables him to sell them unusually low. The following is a part of my assortment.

- Groceries of every description.
- Hardware, Castings, China, Glass and Earthen ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes.
- Sole and upper leather, Morocco, Calf Skins, Cotton Bagging, Bale rope, Iron, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, a large supply of heavy Turkeys Island Salt, Sack Salt, &c.

The above, together with my former stock, makes the assortment very complete. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms.

Being confident that I can give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to call, as regards quality and prices, I respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine my assortment.

N. B. I wish to purchase with cash, a few hundred bales of prime Cotton. I will also pay cash for a quantity of Apple Brandy, & receive in payment for debts or goods, all kinds of country produce. Apply at the Brick store Oct. 15, 1829.

New Cheap Store,

HAVE opened in the store opposite Messrs Hawkins and Harris, an elegant assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, and of the latest style. And also an extensive assortment of

SHOES, HATS, CROCKERY

GLASS, GROCERIES &c.

And will continue to receive fresh supplies, throughout the season, all of which, will be sold low for CASH or barter'd for produce.

N. B. The subscribers invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, as the whole of their GOODS were purchased for (CASH) the prices they will be offered cannot fail to please!!!!

H. S. HAYNES, & Co.

Halifax Nov 11, 1829. 1f--38

COACH AND DIG

Making business.

THE subscriber, respectfully, informs the public that his Coach making business &c. is still continued at his former stand, near the church. He makes this notice, under the impression, that, some of his friends and many patrons, may have been induced, from report, to believe that he is about to remove his establishment elsewhere.

He, herewith, announces his intention of continuing his business in this place, and, respectfully, asks a continuance of the patronage now extended to him. He will always be found at his post, and prompt in the discharge of his mechanical duty.

THOMAS MARSHALL

Halifax, Jan. 17th. 4--46.

JOHN M. WHITE

AND

SAM. WESTON,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

JOHN M. WHITE, (late of Petersburg, Va.) has removed to Norfolk, and in connection with Samuel Weston, will transact a GENERAL COMMISSION and GROCERY BUSINESS.

They respectfully offer their services to the Merchants and Planters of this section of the country, as also, to those of the state of North Carolina, in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of any GOODS or MERCHANDISE, and of the products of the Farmers and Planters, and from a thorough acquaintance with the various kinds of produce, particularly COTTON and TOBACCO acquired by the elder of the firm—they are confident of affording entire satisfaction to those who shall favour them with their business.

The following articles comprise a part of those in STORE, viz:

- 5 bds. W. I. Rum,
- 5 bps. Bordeaux Brandy,
- 2 do. Holland Gin,
- 10 bds. N. E. Rum 4th proof
- 25 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
- 50 bds. do. do.
- 15 do. Rye do.—4th proof—4 years old,
- 25 do. Baltimore Gin,
- 20 do. Philadelphia do.
- 25 do. N. E. Rum,
- 30 do. Cordials, assorted,
- 15 gr. Casks Sweet Mat. Wine,
- 5 do. Madeira do.
- 11 bds. St. Croix Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
- 20 do. N. Orleans do. do. do.
- 2000 do. Lt. Sugar, various do.
- 50 bgs. Coffee—port Java.
- Gun Powder,
- Imperial, Hyson,
- Young Hyson, &c.
- Pouchong,
- All in various sized Packages of superior quality.
- 25 bxs. Conners Troy Candles, 1st quality,
- 25 do. do. do. do. second quality,
- 25 do. Spermacetti do.
- 25 do. Soap, various qualities,
- 100 do. Windsor Shaving Soap,
- 15 do. Mustard, in gr. & bl. lb. bottles,
- 5 do. Superior Chewing Tobacco, in 1 lb. lumps,
- 25 do. Millers Cut do.
- 25 do. Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
- 25 do. Chocolate, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
- 25 casks Cheese,
- 50 bds. Mackerell, Nos. 1, 2 & 3
- 15 half do. do.
- 20,000 Spanish Segars, in half and gr. boxes,
- 10,000 do. do. inferior quality,
- Bags pepper,
- do. Pimento,
- do. Ginger,
- Kegs Nutmegs,
- do. Fig blue,
- do. Salt Petre,
- do. Indigo and Starch,
- do. Butter and Lard,
- 3 tiers Rice
- 60 Dimijohns,
- 100 Reams Wrapping paper,
- 27 do. Writing do.
- 60 Kegs Nails, of 100 lbs. each, assorted sizes,
- 10 doz. Spades and Shovels,
- 10 do. Wire Sifters,
- 10 do. boxes Axes,
- 5 do. Patent Coffee Mills,
- 55 do. Bed Cords and Leading Lines,
- 900 Stags Tomblers,
- 10 doz. common qt. Decanters,
- 15 do. do. put do.
- 150 pieces Cotton Bagging, 42 inches.
- 10,000 lbs. Bale Rope,
- 5,000 lbs. Tive,
- 200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
- 100 bds. Family Flour,
- 150 do. Superfine,
- 5 tons Country Iron,
- 5 do. Swedes do.
- 5 do. Blistered Steel,
- 5 do. Castings, composed of Ovens,
- Pots,
- Spiders,
- Camp-Kettles,
- And Irons,
- Flat-Irons, &c.
- 25 bundles Nail Rods,
- 5 do. Brand Iron,
- 5 tons Plough Moulds,
- 15,000 lbs. Bar Lead,
- 2 tons Patent Shot,
- 50 kgs Powder F, FF, FFF.
- With sundry other articles, and other supplies daily expected.

TEAR.

JOHN M. WHITE, & SAM. WESTON

Norfolk, Oct. 1829. 25--6m

JAMES GORDON

Commission Merchant

NORFOLK, VA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public that he has made arrangements for the transportation of Cotton, and produce of all descriptions, from Weldon and Halifax to Norfolk, by the use of boats that go at all times over the shoals, and meet the Steam Boat Petersburg below the shoals, until the new Steam Boat is completed, and ready for use, (which will, doubtless, be in all the month of November next.) The charges will be as follows:

- For receiving and delivering Cotton at Halifax, 15 cents.
- At Edwards and Anthony's ferry, 12 1-2 cents.
- Freight and Canal toll to Norfolk one dollar.
- Storage at Norfolk, per month, 10 cents.
- Commission on sales, 3 1-2 per cent.
- Weight of a sack of salt from Norfolk to Halifax, or Weldon, Canal toll included, 36 cents.
- Barrel of Sugar, 50 cents.
- Bag of Coffee, 200 weight, 50 cents.

Other articles in the same proportion.

My agents are in Weldon, Col. Joel Joyner, Halifax, Nathaniel Smith, Edwards Ferry, Dr. Whitehead, Anthony's Ferry, Jas. H. Smith, The lighters I use are to take produce down the river on the moment of its arrival; it will be received by the Steam Boat, and immediately proceed to Norfolk.

JAMES GORDON.

As a more specific memorandum of the freight of the various articles, which will be offered for transportation, will be given in some few weeks. In the mean time, as the season for transportation is at hand, the above is offered as a fair specimen of probable cost, &c. and for the convenience of planters, I purpose keeping in the town of Halifax, a supply of sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. to be sold at the Petersburg prices, with the addition of freightage, &c. from Norfolk.

J. G.

The Raleigh Star will publish this advertisement until further notice, and forward their account to this office.

A CARD

When I left Plymouth, Bryan Maitland and Co. became my successors. I think it justly due those gentlemen to state, that they possess my utmost confidence; under this view and with feelings of the warmest friendship, I would recommend them to such of my friends and acquaintances, who, may wish to seek a market at Plymouth, as gentlemen, prompt and efficient, correct and upright, in business and every way calculated to do ample justice to those farmers, who may entrust them, with their produce.

JAS. GORDON.

Norfolk Va. Jan. 7. 1830.

45--34

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

renders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs. Cole & Sheldon, Chas. L. Wingfield, Robert Souler, Shields & Ashburn, Eds. Bacon, Williamsburg, Norfolk.

May, 1829. 17--21m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced business at Plymouth N. C. in the name of J. C. NORCOM & Co. will transact any business on committed to their care.—They have WARE HOUSES and BOATS at command.

J. C. NORCOM.

WM. R. NORCOM.

Halifax N. C. Nov. 1829. 4m--40

COMMISSION BUSINESS

PLYMOUTH, N. C.

For the information of Planters and others, on the Roanoke, the subscribers have thought proper to publish a list of charges for Commission, Storage and Freight on Produce sent to Plymouth for sale or for shipment to other ports, and at the same time they offer their services in the sale or shipment of produce at and from this place.

- Commission and Storage on Cotton per bale . . . 40 cents.
- Commission on sales Corn &c. 2 1-2 per cent.
- Ditto on Corn &c. when shipped to order 1 1-4 per cent
- Storage on Corn or Wheat—one cent per bushel first month and half a cent per bush for every succeeding month.
- Freight of Cotton from this to New York and other northern ports is 1-2 cent per pound under deck and one dollar per Bale on deck.
- Freight of Corn from this to Charleston, Savannah, New York or Providence is 9 to 10 cents per bushel.
- Freight to Boston 10 to 11 cents.

Good vessels can be freighted to carry cargoes, at any period of the year, and sometimes for a less freight than above named.—The subscribers have the command of a number of river Boats in good order which they will despatch at short notice, to any landing on the river for the purpose of bringing down produce at the customary freight.—Cotton from Halifax 5 cents per Bale.

BRYAN, MAITLAND, & Co.

Plymouth Nov. 2, 1829.—2m

ANDREW HARRIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Recently of Halifax, N. Carolina.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be entrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of orage.

Sept. 2. 30--Oct

UNION HOTEL

AGAIN

DISCLAIMING every thing like bombastic newspaper puns, on occasion of such advertisements, which too frequently end in nothing else, we simply announce to the public in general, and to our friends in particular, that we have taken that well known Stand, Meade's Tavern, with all the Furniture, Servants, &c. and promise our utmost exertions to keep up the same order, neatness and regularity as heretofore. At the same time being well aware of the difficulty of the times, and from the cheapness of the necessary articles of living, we are determined to reduce our charges proportionably.

HAYWOOD JOHNSON,

THOMAS PLEASANTS,

The Subscriber having declined the business in which he has been heretofore engaged, in this place, tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, and begs leave to recommend to them to continue their support to the establishment which he conducted, and which will be hereafter under the direction of Messrs. Johnson and Pleasants, whose disposition to render general satisfaction cannot be doubted.

JOHN E. MEADE.

Petersburg Dec. 25. 4w--44

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 15th of December last, a black mare, four years old next spring, supposed to be about six feet 10 inches high.—She has a white circle in her forehead, a white spot in that circle and both her eyes are glassy.

I will give FIVE DOLLARS reward for her, delivery to me at Crowell's Roads, about 8 miles from Halifax.

JAMES DAWSON.

Sept. 1, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his well known valuable plantation on Beach Swamp containing 800 or 1000 acres, it has on it a very good dwelling House for a small family, good framed Kitchen and smoke House, yard and garden well paved in with excellent lasting timbers and all new. It has also a good work house lumber do. &c.—With a first rate Barn and Stables, a good Orchard (of the best selected fruit) sufficiently able to make 20 or 30 Bbls of Brandy with every convenience for saving it, a good framed shelter 64 by 32 a still, Shelter &c. The plantation is now in excellent repair and under a first rate fence and is sufficiently large, to work 10 or 12 hands to an advantage, with several never failing springs and orchards which make it very convenient for watering stock &c. I particularly invite all persons disposed to purchase, to call and examine for themselves, as I shall remove to Florida by the spring. To one who is determined to remain in N. C. such a situation is truly desirable; in point of truth it is not surpassed by any in the county.—The terms will be made known when applications made to

James J. Pittman.

Halifax county, N. C. Jan. 14, 1830 near Dawson's Roads. 4t--40

A LIST OF LETTERS

Now remaining in the Post Office at Halifax N. C. which if not taken out before the 31st day of March next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.—Dec. 1829.

A. J. H. Avery, (2) Warren J. Ash, W. D. Amis.

B. J. H. Barnes, Dr. A. S. H. Burges, (2) Thomas Barrow, Miss L. Barnes, Benj. Britt, Eliza Barksdale, Jr. Richard Bailey, Thos. Burges, Esq.

C. Thos. H. Carson, (6) Dr. J. T. Clanton, Dr. Landon Clanton, (2) W. H. Crossman, (4) Miss M. Frances Clanton.

D. James Dawson, Rev. S. D. Doggett.

G. James Gordon, Dr. Thos. W. G. Gory Maj. Charles Gee.

H. Henry A. Harrison, Thos. Hogg, Henry Harris, Mrs. Eliza Harvey, Mrs. Mary Herdy, Andrew Harris Isham Hawkins, W. W. Hill.

I. Jno. Ivey, Robert Ivey, J. C. Johnson, Jno. Johnston, (3) Col. A. Joyner, Lem Johnston, Benj. Johnston, Asa James, Mrs. Sarah Joliff.

K. Edward King, Wm. King, (2) Rebecca Knight, Abner Knight.

L. Sam'l Locklayer, Wiley Land M. B. F. Moore, Esq. J. H. McLemore, James Morecock, Sam'l Marshborn.

N. Charles Newell, Osmond J. Neville.

O. Thos. Ousey, Esq.

P. James D. Perkins, Davis Powell, William Pew, George Pollock, M. H. Pettway (4).

R. Royal White Hart Lodge No. 2, (2) Dr. Martin Read, Mrs. Eliza Read, Geo. R. Reese.

S. James Simmons, (2) J. H. Simmons, (3) Willis Sledge, John Smith (2) A. A. B. Smith & Co. (2) Capt. Thos. Shields, Geo. E. Spruill, Jno. C. Spear, Jas. B. Stone, (2) M. Sherrow.

T. Isaac Tompkins, Burton Taylor, (2) E. Taylor.

V. Thos. J. Vaden.

W. Thos. Wilcox, L. Wilcox 2, Thos. Willy, Edwin Whitehead, Sidney Weller.

JOS. L. SIMMONS, P. M. 3w--44

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

HARRY

He is a bright black; about five et 10 inches high, thirty years old; wears whiskers; has and impeding in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of Fifty dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON.

Sept. 1, 1829.

TIPPO S. BROWNLOW

Halifax Jan. 15, 1830. 46--4

(The Edenton Gazette) advertise the above four times and forward their account to office for payment.

A STALLION

THE subscriber has a young Stallion, got by Archie out of a Sh Archie and otherwise of good blood which he is desirous of selling for farming out. He will be 3 years old in April next, is of sufficient size and, (as far as the subscriber is capable of judging) of good form. Application may be made by the 20th of February next. WM. B. LOCKHART Northampton coun. Jan. 20 1830

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, at the Office, two or three well dressed Buck-skins.

BLANKS

Neatly executed at this office.

FORWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 16th day last a negro man named CARRCY about 20 years old, about 5 feet

high, round shouldered and has a down look and weak voice.—she is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Maj. Jas. C. Fawcett's and is no doubt frequently at the plantation of E. H. Eure Esq. on the river, above Halifax, as she has a husband belonging to Mr. Eure.—It is supposed she has a child with her about two months old—I will give the above reward of twenty dollars and pay all reasonable expenses to any one who will deliver her to me, or have her secured in any jail so that I get her again.

WILL. B. MOORE.

January 20, 1830.

Excellence Academy.

Have the town of Halifax.

Mrs. Lydia Phillips respectfully informs her friends and the public, that the exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 11th day of February.

Having had the benefit of an experience of nearly eighteen years in different parts of the United States, in this employment, she will teach all the branches of education usually taught in the best Fendie-Semmaries, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Ancient & Modern History, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Botany, Composition, plant and ornamental needle Work and embroidery, drawing, painting, and music on the Piano.—She will also teach French if required.

The prices for tuition, for an academical year of ten months will be as follows.

- For the ordinary branches of English Education \$20
- Drawing and painting on Velvet and paper 6
- Music on the Piano 30
- French 10

No charge for Needle work and embroidery.

Mrs. Phillips thinks it not amiss to state, that a lady who

Bristol Nov. 1st, 1829

We hereby certify, to all who it may concern, that Mrs. Lydia Phillips is a lady of respectable and unblemished character, she is, we believe, well qualified to be the instructress of young ladies, an occupation to which she prefers devoting her time and talents, and that whatsoever engages to do she will faithfully perform and she is hereby recommended to the favour and patronage of those who may need the services of such a teacher.

ELEXA V. GRISWOLD.

Bishop of the eastern Diocese of CLARKSON DUNN, Rect of Christ Church

The subscriber informs friends and the public, that having rented that large and commodious dwelling house, formerly the property of Col. Nevil, deceased, will be prepared to boarders for the above semester at \$30 per session of five months two thirds payable in advance. Every exertion will be made in his part to give satisfaction to those who think proper to have their children or wards under his care.

TIPPO S. BROWNLOW

Halifax Jan. 15, 1830. 46--4

(The Edenton Gazette) advertise the above four times and forward their account to office for payment.

AN APPRENTICE

To the Boot and Business, is wanted

WILLIAM

Halifax Feb. 11.

SALE OF NE

ON WEDNESDAY

day of February 1

Court House, in H

will be exposed to

a Credit of six Months

consisting of Men

Girls, belonging to

of John M. and Jos

ceased the purcha

Board and approved

BY TH

Jan. 23 1830.

WANTED

IMMEDIATE

Office, two or three

red Buck-skins.